SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

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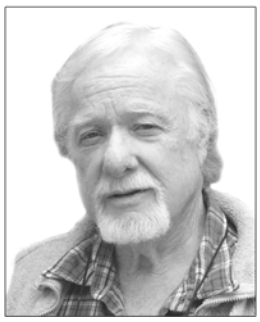

Challenging the Holocaust Taboo Since 1990

THE LIPSTADT QUESTION

Will They, or Won't They?

I have been emailing The Lipstadt Question – "Please provide the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz" -- to academics and the press now for six weeks. While the concept for the project started from nowhere -- I wish I could recall the moment when the idea occurred to me but I cannot -- it has grown and deepened to an extent that I really did not foresee at the beginning. In fact, at this stage of the game I see no end to it at all. The politics of the question, why historians do not want to risk trying to answer it, why journalists do not want to risk asking it, gives us an endless number of open doors to go through. Initially this project was intended to make students aware of the implications of The Question, but is intended to make our educated elites aware of those implications—those who manage the taboo in the first place that protects the question from an open debate.

Here I will indulge myself by quoting one of my betters, Noam Chomsky. He wrote a remarkable article published in Z Magazine titled "We Own the World." I will not discuss the article itself here, but only his final observation about how, with regard to intellectual freedom, there might be about as much of it in a "free" society as there is in a totalitarian one. Here Chomsky quotes George Orwell.

"In the introduction to *Animal Farm* he said, 'England is a free society … but unpopular ideas can be suppressed without the use of force … one reason is the press is owned by wealthy men who have every reason not to want certain ideas to be expressed. And the second reason -- and I think a more important one -- is a good education. If you have gone to the best schools and graduated from Oxford and Cambridge, and so on, you have instilled in you the understanding that there are certain things it would not do to say; actually, it would not do to think. That is the primary way to prevent unpopular ideas from being expressed.'"

I believe this is a point upon which most of us would agree. This is what "taboo" is – having every reason to not want certain ideas to be expressed. With regard to the gas-chamber taboo, it is not maintained primarily by the State, but by the wealthy who own our media, and by the educated elites who are agreed among themselves that there are certain things "it would not do" to say, or to think. That is exactly what we are up against regarding an open debate on the gas chamber question.

I have run The Lipstadt question past hundreds of academics at Emory U., U. Atlanta, Columbia U., St. Cloud State U., U. Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U. Colorado-Boulder, U. Kentucky, and the campus and off-campus newspapers in and around those campuses. The replies number less

Continued on page 8

LETTERS

I want to hear from you. I read everything you write. I regret that I am not able to respond individually to each correspondent. I may publish your letter here. I may edit it for length and/or content. Please make it very clear to me that I can, or cannot, use your name.

Greg Williams.

"Can you provide me the name, with proof, of one person who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz?"

That is a very good question. The matter was ignored at the Nuremberg Trial. However, at the earlier Belsen Trials the British were worried about establishing jurisdiction. Why, after all, would a British Court have any rights to try a German for acts against a Hungarian while in Poland? So the Indictment included British citizens who allegedly were murdered at both Belsen and Auschwitz. However, during the trial no evidence was presented to prove any deaths of any persons. How the British got the names they used, or if they just made them up, is not clear.

All except Starotska were charged with having committed a war crime, in that they -- "at Bergen-Belsen, Germany, between 1st October 1942 and 30th April 1945 when members of the staff of Bergen-Belsen Concentration Camp responsible for the well-being of the persons interned there, in violation of the laws and usages of war were together concerned as parties to the ill-treatment of certain of such persons causing the deaths of Keith Meyer (a British national), Anna Kis, Sara Kohn (both Hungarian nationals), Hejmech Glinovjechy and Maria Konatkevicz (both Polish nationals), and Marcel Freson de Montigny (a French national), Maurice Van Eijnsbergen (a Dutch national), Jan Markowski and Georgej Ferenz (both Polish nationals), Maurice Van Mevlenaar (a Belgian national), Salvatore Verdura (an. Italian national), and Therese Klee (a British national of Honduras), Allied nationals and other Allied nationals whose names are unknown and physical suffering to other persons interned there, Allied nationals and particularly Harold Osmund le Druillenec (a British national), Benec Zuchermann, a female internee named Korperova, a female internee named Hoffman, Luba Rormann, Ida Frydman (all Polish nationals) and Alexandra Siwidowa, a Russian national and other Allied nationals whose names are unknown.

Starotska, Kramer, Dr. Klein, Weingartner, Kraft, Hoessler, Borman, Volkenrath, Ehlert, Gura, Grese, Lothe, Lobauer and Schreirer were charged with having committed a war crime in that they -- "… at Auschwitz, Poland, between 1st October 1942 and 30th April 1945 when members of the staff of Auschwitz Concentration Camp responsible for the well-being of persons interned there in violation of the law and usages of war were together concerned as parties to the ill-treatment of certain such persons causing the deaths of Rachella Silberstein (a Polish national), Allied nationals and other Allied nationals whose names are unknown and physical suffering to other persons interned there, Allied nationals, and particularly to Ewa Gryka and Hanka Rosenwayg (both Polish nationals) and other Allied nationals whose names are unknown."

See: http://www.ess.uwe.ac.uk/WCC/belsen1.htm

Note: the AP reports that Leon Greenman, the only Englishman sent to the Auschwitz concentration camp, has died. He was 97. Greenman was born in London in 1910 and was living in the Netherlands with his Dutch wife and young son when it was occupied by the Nazis, who sent the family to Auschwitz in 1943. He published a memoir, *An Englishman in Auschwitz*, and lectured well into old age. In 1988, he received the Order of the British Empire from Queen Elizabeth II for his work fighting prejudice.

Germar Rudolf

Excerpts from a letter written by Germar to Paul Grubach. Germar has been transferred from Mannheim to Rottenburg prison.

I've been relocated on my own request. I wanted to serve my time here all along, but there was no chance of getting transferred earlier because there was no legitimate reason […] Well, that changed with an article in the local edition of a German tabloid in mid January, complaining about the fact that Ernst [Zundel] and I are together in the same prison, hence able to exchange our criminal thoughts. The head of Mannheim prison was quoted in the article as having said that they were already considering transferring one of us. So I requested my transfer.

My two German children live not too far away from here. My Ex refused to visit me in Mannheim and Heidelberg simply because of the distance. She has two small kids from her second husband and therefore no time to drive hours on end through the countryside to shuttle her two big kids to her dad. That's now a completely different matter, and I'll be seeing them in a fortnight. I am currently in a two man cell together with an imbecile of an IQ of perhaps 80, optimistically speaking. He watches TV

from breakfast to bedtime and drives me up the wall with that. I managed to get an hour nap time after lunch during which that evil brainwashing machine stays off. I try to read and learn my English words while the TV is running, but that's challenging, needless to say. Jogging is out of the question in the tiny courtyard we have here, but I can go to the gym four times a week, and they do have a training bike in there. Today I rode it 50 minutes uninterruptedly, and that felt gooooood! I also keep up my exercises in the cell, although my cell mate gapes at me once in a while, and that's not encouraging either. I'll remain in this cell, probably for three months, after which I'm supposed to get relocated into a different building, most likely a more modern one with single cells and some more amenities as well as a more relaxed regimen--rumors have it. It depends on how I behave, but since it is somewhat unimaginable that I'd get in trouble here, it should be a fairly likely scenario.The food here is better than in Mannheim, not necessarily more, but better: the bread is edible, we get more salads, fruits, milk products than in Mannheim, and I can also buy yogurt and quark. These are big plusses! The officials in here seem to be more social, polite, accessible than most officials in Mannheim, but I've been here only a week, so that can be not more than a preliminary judgment."

Germar's New Address

Germar Rudolf
Schloss 1
D-72108 Rottenburg
Germany

Paul Grubach

The recently published, academic biography of Willis Carto, *Willis Carto and the American Far Right*, by Professor George Michael University of Virginia's College at Wise, is a fine study of the man and the ideas he promotes.

All of us (with the exception of Richard)--Arthur Butz, Robert Faurisson, Frederick Toben, Bradley Smith, Mark Weber and Paul Grubach--are mentioned and/or briefly discussed in the book. We are all together!! There is a long and insightful discussion of the Carto-IHR conflict. Germar is mentioned throughout the book, also. I only wish our dedicated comrade Richard would have been mentioned for this fine work.

A Report on the Latest Developments in Germany

Horst Mahler

Translated by James M. Damon

January 2008

The weekend before Sylvia was jailed, we received a letter from Potsdam court that caused Sylvia to exclaim, "This is a bomb!," meaning that it was smashing good news. She was right -- in fact, her exclamation was actually an understatement. It is actually a "super bomb" that has already been "fused," and I have the other end of that fuse in my hand!

On 17 December last year, when the outcome of Sylvia's Mannheim trial was already obvious to everyone, I received notice of a ruling by the *Staatsschutzkammer of "Staschu" (*State Security Agency) of Potsdam District Court to the effect that they were dropping the six most serious charges against me, including 21 separate counts of denying "Holocaust." Now they are saying that the statutes of limitations have expired. The basis for this ruling is obviously in error technically, at least for some of the counts. This basis for the court ruling has also been *"zurechtgezimmert"* (tailored or bent) by ignoring certain changes in the regional press laws that had been rammed through by the Central Jewish Council. Through these changes, the relatively short statute of limitations for the alleged publishing crime of denying "Holocaust," which had been six months, was increased to at least three years. This three-year limitation for the separate counts in the indictment has expired in just a few instances.

It is obvious that the court in Potsdam has deliberately allowed the statutes of limitation to expire. As early as October 2006, and using the same rationale, a different court of the same district had dropped an indictment against me for "disparagement of the state," for which Rigolf Hennig was imprisoned for nine months. I was not even aware of this at first. By Mannheim District Court stan-

dards, the counts in that indictment (21 separate counts each with a sentence of 5 years) would have been a life sentence for me in view of my age, since the maximum would have been 15 years.

All this is just the tip of the iceberg! The Federal judiciary's "quiet revolt" against "Holocaust" prosecutions is now in full swing.

Other judges in Stuttgart, Mühlhausen, Berlin, Bernau, Brandenburg, Potsdam and Lüneburg, who have been putting "Holocaust" trials of at least five other Revisionists "on ice," will now be carried along with the stream of events. From now on, Mannheim will be known as "Holonkenheim" ("home of scoundrels" -- a play of words on *Halunkenheim*.)

At least two dozen prosecutors and judges will soon be facing charges of "evading punishment while in office," and the Central Jewish Council with its attack dogs will be cracking the whip. These trials are going to split the judicial establishment. They are going to throw it into total turmoil. The correct defense will have to be that no evasion of punishment has taken place. No conviction is possible under Section 130 III, 90a, and 86a of Penal Code, therefore the defendants must be exonerated. With no convictions there can obviously be no evasion of punishment. I would never have dreamed that I would be the recipient of such highly unlikely favoritism by the judiciary of the Federal Republic. The law normally works to the disadvantage of German-minded Germans, rather than protecting their "guaranteed freedoms." However, the whole thing becomes quite plausible when you "add 2 and 2 together."

By her heroic conduct, Sylvia has succeeded in unmasking the disgusting fraud of "Holocaust" justice. On the basis of the courts' verdicts and rulings, all of which we have in hand, she has exposed and demonstrated the short and simple formula for "Holocaust" prosecutions. It goes like this: "If Defendant A, who is charged with lying and must therefore be punished, presents evidence that he has told the truth, he is punished a second time, and this time his attorney is punished for defending him." The institution of "Holocaust" prosecution has destroyed itself by acting in such an obviously despotic manner. The "Holocaust" judges should never have allowed their "secret" to be so openly depicted! Sylvia has struck at the very heart of the foreign domination of Germany! Now that her accomplishment is clear for all to see, fewer and fewer prosecutors and judges will be willing to support those judicial atrocities of "Holocaust" prosecutions.

There are signs that entire groups of prosecutors are now hesitating to sign their names to "Holocaust" indictments, knowing that they will be faced with defendants who follow Sylvia's example. Sylvia [Stolz] has very effectively demonstrated how to scandalize these show trials, to convert the role of accused into that of accuser and to function as prosecutor in these courts of foreign inquisition. We have to consider the whole phenomenon in its larger context. The jurists, who have now been *exponiert* ("raised to a higher level") by Sylvia's defense, are legally required by their office to read my works. I can assume that even if the jurists are not convinced by my arguments, they are at least aware of them.

The clamor in the media over the debate between Michel Friedman and myself has brought several things to light that heretofore had been submerged in silence. On page 82 of *Vanity Fair*'s Issue No. 45 for the year 2007, we read the following:

"With his anti Semitic theories, Mahler has inspired the extreme Right as no one else in Germany has done... Neo-Nazis listen to Mahler because he philosophically ennobles their nonsense..." However it does appear that "Neo-Nazis" are not the only ones who are now paying attention to me. Harald Martenstein made the following remarks on the Friedman-Mahler exchange in the "Opinion" page of *TAGESSPIEGEL* issue for 6 November 2007:

"In Germany / one does not confront rightwing radicalism. Instead, one runs away from it.... Behind this kind of thinking lies more than just antiquated theory about the media, according to which the only thing that exists is what is presented in the media and that one can overcome discord with silence... The uncontrollable Internet has demolished that theory, which was inspired by an irrational fear of the apparent omnipotence of the rightwing radical arguments. It is as though Nazi slogans could mesmerize the masses merely by being uttered... Many of us obviously have misgivings about ourselves, since any one who really confronts ideas must first allow them into his head."

Vanity Fair Chief Editor Ulf Poschardt wrote the following to *Süddeutsche Zeitung* in its online edition of 2 Dec 07:

"Horst Mahler is the chief ideologue of the extreme Right. His views, horrible and absurd as they may be, are secretly shared by a great many Germans."

In *Süddeutsche Online* for 2 Dec 07, Friedman himself augments this, writing that "Mahler talks about what a not insignificant

part of the population is thinking. Surveys show that, irrespective of age and class, 10% to 15% percent of the population admits racist prejudices. This is true even of people in three piece suits... The problem of rightwing extremism has not died out. It continues to be contemporary, present in a considerable portion of today's youth."

At another place Friedman writes, "Horst Mahler's articulate and pseudoscientific agitation is influencing a portion of our youth and leading them to commit violence against minorities."

Regarding the departure of the chief editor of *Vanity Fair*, Ulf Poschardt, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* writes on 11 Jan 08 that he showed recklessness, "...such as in the debate between Michael Friedman and the rightwing radical Horst Mahler... His intention of demystifying Mahler was a spectacular failure." In a perceptive observation, Henryk M. Broder writes in *Spiegel Online*, 4 Nov 07 "...but the important thing) is that he talks with Mahler, and does not land in hell, but rather under the wheels of a demagogue who is superior to him because he is more overbearing and intelligent... Finally Friedman loses his nerve... the winner with the most points is Horst Mahler."

"... As Michel Friedman points out, Horst Mahler himself is unimportant... If Horst Mahler were the only one involved, it would not be worth the effort of talking to him, but he represents the most virulent 'brown beast' on the rightwing scene. It is important to talk to him because behind Horst Mahler there are millions of 'light brown' (lesser intensity right-wingers)... They are not all skinheads... some of them are representative fellow citizens from the midst of our society.' Friedman said it occurred to him at the time Mahler greeted him with 'Heil Hitler, Mr. Friedman!' that there are millions in Germany who believe that Hitler had his good side. Twenty percent of all Germans do not want to have a Jewish neighbor. In a nation of 80 million, that is 16 million Germans! The fact that Horst Mahler unfortunately represents a sizeable group of Germans makes him interesting... For me, Horst Mahler must be taken seriously because millions of Germans are standing behind him... A person who represents a political direction with millions of followers has become an actual social phenomenon."

The December 2007 edition of *Jüdische Zeitung* (Vienna) contains the following on page 3: "It was irresponsible and impermissible to offer Mahler such a platform," according to the General Secretary of the Jewish Central Committee in Germany, Stephan J. Kramer.

Vice President Wolfgang Thierse of the Federal German Parliament is grumbling that the Neo-Nazi spoutings of Mahler are 'completely irrelevant' and directs at Friedman 'the unsettling question of why he allowed himself to be used as a sounding board for rightwing extremist slogans.'"

The chairman of the *Unionsfraktion* Wolfgang Bosbach says, "I do not understand why Mr. Friedman so damages his own interests", while Petra Pau, Vice President of the Bundestag (Left), speaks of an "incomprehensible public relations action for a magazine." Other acknowledged opponents of National Socialism, such as the chairperson of *Bundestagsinnenausschusses*, Sebastian Edathy (SPD), as well as Representative Omid Nouripour of Green Party, also released criticisms, according to *TAGESSPIEGEL* of 6 Nov 2007 (page 4). In the *Münchner Merkur*, Bavarian interior minister Joachem Herrmann of CSU also criticized Friedman's conduct, saying he should have "broken off the interview immediately after the Nazi salute." *DIE WELT Online*, 7 Nov 07 reported that the search words "Michel Friedman Horst Mahler" in the Yahoo search engine found 78,200 "hits," while Horst Mahler registered 343,000, Sylvia Stolz 161,000, and "Sylvia Stolz Horst Mahler" 20,300. "Strategic Silence" can no longer head off what is happening now, and the *Verlästerung* (slandering) of our ideas has been rendered ineffectual. Fear of the "omnipotence of rightwing radical argumentation" is spreading rapidly.

"Obviously Nazi slogans can enchant the masses, merely by being expressed." What an admission! Whoever said "Obviously a great many of us do not trust ourselves, since whoever wants to seriously grapple with an idea must first allow it into his head" -- wasn't that person referring to his own experiences and anxieties about being convinced by "rightwing radical" ideas? Have we come a long way, or not? Among the 16 million Germans that Friedman includes among my followers, there are surely several thousand prosecutors and judges. What effect is that going to have on our present government of foreign occupation?

So far I have had opportunity to speak to Sylvia in prison just twice, once for 20 minutes and once for 30 minutes. When I mentioned Friedman's figure of 16 million "right wingers" she remarked: "In his wildest dreams it's only 16 million!" She is in good spirits, and more determined than ever to continue the struggle for Germany's liberation. Whoever coined the poetic phrase *Zum Kampf auserkoren, zum Sterben bereit* ("Chosen for struggle, prepared for death") must have had her in mind. "Victory or death!" must be our battle cry.

Experto Crede, or How to Escape from a Homicidal Gas Chamber

Thomas Kues

Most of us are familiar with the peculiar fate of Moshe Peer, the young boy who survived six gassings in a gas chamber in Belsen (as related in the Montreal newspaper *The Gazette*, August 5, 1993), or with Arnold Friedman, the man who survived a gas chamber in Flossenburg (likewise unknown to historians) by means of breathing through the keyhole (cf. *Death Was Our Destiny*, Vantage Books 1972). There exists however another rare subspecies of gas chamber survivors: those few lucky ones who have escaped from a Hitlerite extermination chamber prior to or during a gassing. This article recounts briefly their amazing stories.

The first of the gas-chamber escape artists to bear witness to her experience was Sophia Litwinska. At the Belsen trial against Josef Kramer, who had also been commandant at Auschwitz, Ms. Litwinska testified:

"About half-past five in the evening trucks arrived and we were loaded into them, quite naked like animals, and were driven to the crematorium. (...) The whole truck was tipped over in the way they do it sometimes with potatoes or coal loads, and we were led into a room which gave me the impression of a shower-bath. There were towels hanging round, and sprays, and even mirrors. I cannot say how many were in the room altogether, because I was so terrified, nor do I know if the doors were closed. People were in tears; people were shouting at each other; people were hitting each other. There were healthy people, strong people, weak people and sick people, and suddenly I saw fumes coming in through a very small window at the top. I had to cough very violently, tears were streaming from my eyes, and I had a sort of feeling in my throat as if I would be asphyxiated. (...) At that moment I heard my name called. I had not the strength to answer it, but I raised my arm. Then I felt someone take me and throw me out from that room. Hoessler put a blanket round me and took me on a motorcycle to the hospital, where I stayed six weeks."

Regarding the curious fashion in which the victims were brought into the gas chamber, Litwinska stated in a previous affidavit that she and the others "slid down the chute through some doors into a large room."

Witness Regina Bialek recounted a very similar incident in an affidavit prepared for the same trial:

"There were seven gas chambers at Auschwitz. This particular one was underground and the lorry was able to run down the slope and straight into the chamber. Here we were tipped unceremoniously on the floor. The room was about 12 yards square and small lights on the wall dimly illuminated it. When the room was full a hissing sound was heard coming from the centre point on the floor and gas came into the room. After what seemed about ten minutes some of the victims began to bite their hands and foam at the mouth, and blood issued from their ears, eyes and mouth, and their faces went blue. I suffered from all these symptoms, together with a tight feeling at the throat. I was half conscious when my number was called out by Dr. Mengele and I was led from the chamber."

The witness then attributes her astonishing survival to the fact that, as a political prisoner, she was of "more value alive than dead." Certainly, this is why the guards were willing to risk of entering the death chamber while a mass gassing was actually in progress.

The astonishing similarity between Litwinska's and Bialek's testimonies must be what Pressac and others call "a convergence of evidence"!

Gas-chamber escapes did not only occur at Auschwitz. There are also two known reported cases from Majdanek. The first involves Mietek Grocher, a Polish Jew who after the war settled in Sweden, where he now spends most of his days in retirement witnessing to school children about watery soup with a rotten turnip thrown in and SS guards ripping Jewish babies apart. According to an interview in the Swedish local newspaper *Östgöta-Correspondenten* on December 8, 2004, Grocher managed to sneak out of a gas chamber at Majdanek:

"When I was in there I understood what was awaiting me and

the others inside that space. Instinctively I started to move a little backwards, without really thinking that I would manage to escape. By chance I managed to do it. An officer started talking to another officer and moved away a few steps. During that moment I managed to sneak away and reunite with my parents in the camp."

According to another article on Grocher which appeared in the local *Katrineholms-Kuriren* on May 15, 1998, the guard discovered young Mietek sneaking out of the chamber and fired all six shots of his revolver at him, missing the escapee but hitting six other Majdanek martyrs. So much for German marksmanship!

Mr. Grocher tells the *Östgöta-Correspondenten* reporter regarding his feat: "I would say I'm the only one who managed to do that." But as we know, there are others who have experienced the same good luck!

The second case from Majdanek concerns a Ms. Mary Seidenwurm Wrzos. At the end of the war, this Polish Jew was saved and found herself in Sweden. There she left the following witness account for a book entitled *De dödsdömda vittnar* ["The doomed bear witness", ed. by Gunhild and Einar Tegen, Stockholm 1945]:

"We walked three kilometers from the labor camp in Lublin to the actual concentration camp [Majdanek], under guard by heavily armed SS men. We were taken to subterranean rooms that were very conveniently furbished. Each of us received a clothes hanger to put our things on. The shoes had to be properly tied together.

"We went into the "shower room" completely naked, carrying only a towel and a piece of soap. I immediately noticed that the doors were made of unusually thick iron. Since I did not push myself forward, it happened that I was the last to step inside the gas chamber. I looked at the ceiling. Besides the usual shower heads I could see three large black holes. Now I knew where I was! The heavy iron door began to close, but slowly, very slowly. And about at the same time gas began to pour out of the three large black holes!

"With supernatural power I began to bang on the door, which had still not closed completely. "I am a German, I am a German camp police, I am a German transport guard". I yelled these words over and over and at the same time I beat on the door like crazy. It began to open, but very slowly. Blood was dripping from my forehead, from my arms, from my knees. I lay there, all my weight put against the door, panting for air, while it slowly opened before me (it seemed to take an eternity). My whole body was covered in cold sweat. I am going to suffocate. Then the door is opened. Men wearing gas masks pull me out through the narrow opening. I hear a couple shots fired at the women who try to get past me. Air. Air. At last air. Everything is spinning. Then I lose consciousness.

"When I woke up the female German-Jewish Kapo stood before me. She helped me up and put me in order. (Everything had taken less than half a minute.) When I looked at myself in the mirror the next day, I saw that I had a gray stripe of hair on the left side."

Unfortunately, besides failing to point out exactly where this underground gas chamber, unknown to Majdanek historians, was located, the witness fails to tell us what the reaction of the SS was when they discovered that she wasn't a German guard. Apparently they neither shot her, nor put her in the queue to the next gassing!

Stories as those recounted above have little bearing on the gas chamber narrative in large, and they are rarely if ever quoted by "serious historians." It is however a significant and disturbing fact that people such as Mietek Grocher, David Faber or Misha Defonseca ("the wolf girl") continue to pander their bizarre yarns to school kids and the media, completely undisturbed and unquestioned by historians and journalists. Here we are not talking of the generic ambulating Auschwitz survivor, speaking to children of persecution and camp misery, no doubt having some basis in reality, and throwing in a few references to flaming chimneys or Mengele for good measure. Such persons might be given the benefit of doubt and be presumed to genuinely believe in the existence of the gas chambers based on hearsay and camp rumors. Grocher and his ilk however seem to be accomplished liars, even if the possibility remains that they have come to believe their own lies.

The silence of the historians, their unwillingness to expose obvious frauds, is of course easy to understand. If they denounced those patent liars openly, they would be at risk of waking up the critical faculties of the public, whose interest would eventually turn to the veracity of the testimony left by the key witnesses to the alleged homicidal gas chambers. At that point, our historians would have to face a large number of inconvenient questions.

The Lipstadt Question. Continued from page 1

than ten, only two of which were substantial, and those without attempting to answer The Lipstadt Question. It may take a good 90 or 120 days to make the small kind of breakthrough that will give me a working idea about how to proceed with the project. I have got an increasingly abundant number of ways to promote it. Normally I would talk about these matters here, or in the cover letter accompanying it, but again, in this instance, I will not do that. No point in revealing tactics and strategy to those who will be determined to undermine both. Better to just do it.

Here are a couple examples of the first releases I have sent out. Each responds to a story that has appeared in a student newspaper. This first is a personal letter to Professor Finkelstein.

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23 February 2008

Professor Finkelstein:

I wonder. Have you ever found the name of one person who has been shown, with proof, to have been killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz? I'm in the process of running this question past Deborah Lipstadt and a few hundred historians. So far, no takers.

I know you are not interested in this matter -- David Irving has said he is not interested either -- but it does go to the issue you do deal with so effectively, the exploitation of the gas chamber story by the Holocaust Industry. No gas chambers suggests there was no "Holocaust" in the establishment sense of that term. No gas chambers does not deny the catastrophe the Jews suffered during the Hitlerian regime, but it does go to exactly what the Holocaust Industry uses to exploit the "unique monstrosity" of the Germans for its own benefit. And so on. If you are so troubled by the Industry itself, why are you so disinterested in the story it uses as the foundation to support all it does?

I know: taking this one on is like asking for a bullet in the head -- but in fact it is no more difficult a charge than what you have already taken on, and lost so much over. For someone like me, unlike yourself, I have nothing to lose so it's full steam ahead. Anyhow, if I find one historian (I am not one) who can give me the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz, it will change my life considerably.

Best,

Bradley Smith
Founder, Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust
www.codoh.com

[Editor's note: Professor Finkelstein did not respond.]

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05 March 2008

Rabbi Joseph Edelheit
Director, Religious and Jewish Studies
St. Cloud State University

Dear Rabbi Edelheit:

I have read the transcript of your interview with The St. Cloud Times, published on 02 March. http://www.sctimes.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20080302/NEWS01/103020063/1009

In the interview you come across to me as a decent and civilized man. The immediate purpose of the interview appears to be that the Times wanted your reaction to the fact that someone at St. Cloud U. had scratched a swastika into the wall of the St. Cloud multicultural center, which most of us would agree is a vulgar act, at the very least.

You express real concern over the concept of the "other" in American culture. The "others" you mention include illegal immigrants, Somalis, Muslims, and Jews. You note: "I'm a Jew, and I'm constantly reminded that I'm the 'other.'" I agree that these feelings are usually present when you are not part of a majority. For myself, my wife is Mexican, my family is Mexican, and we live in Mexico. I have some familiarity with the feelings you express.

At the same time, you identify with the vast majority of those who forward the concept of the "unique monstrosity" of the Germans, while I am part of a minority that doubts it. With regard to this great moral issue, then, I am the "other." You suggest that the swastika, as symbol, represents those who intentionally killed 6 million Jews and 5.2 million non-Jews. It is universally understood that this "genocide" was accomplished by the Germans using weapons of mass destruction (gas chambers).

Rabbi Edelheit: have you read any of the primary revisionist arguments questioning the evidence alleging that Germans used these WMD to murder millions of innocents? That is, have you ever held a "conversation" with the "others"? I see no sign of it. You would appear to be perfectly at home among the vast majority, while the "others," a despised minority, risk prison, career, and most everything else to shine the light of day on the charges against the Germans. With your apparent "true belief" in the unique monstrosity of the "other" I believe you risk making of yourself an intellec-

tual and cultural "nativist," the folk that in other parts of American society are of such concern to you.

With regard to German "gas chambers," I recently asked Emory University Professor Deborah Lipstadt, author of *Denying the Holocaust* and other works, if she could provide the name of "one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz." The Auschwitz gas chambers are at the heart of the Holocaust story, at the very heart of the "unique monstrosity" of the Germans. Ms. Lipstadt cannot respond to such a question because her principles do not permit it. That has caused me to pass "The Lipstadt Question" on to faculty in the history and journalism departments at Emory, U. Georgia, Columbia, U. Wisconsin at Milwaukee, U. Kentucky, and U. of Colorado at Boulder.

Our historians do not want to answer the question, and our journalists, on or off campus, do not want to ask it. Neither wants to risk being identified with the "other." I agree when you say that we need "more texture, more ambiguity" in addressing controversial political and cultural issues. To that end I'm passing this letter on to folk in and around St. Cloud State in search of an environment where "texture" and "ambiguity" are prized over assumption and allegation. The starting point? "Can you provide the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz?"

Bradley Smith -- www.codoh.com

Note: This letter to Rabbi Edelheit was copied to St. Cloud professors in history, journalism, Jewish studies, and German, and to working journalists in the campus and off-campus press in St. Cloud.

[Note: Professor Finkelstein spoke at U.Missouri on 03 March.]

08 March 2008

Editor: The Maneater
U. Missouri
214 Brady Commons
Columbia, MO 65211

For Publication

Norman Finkelstein and the Question He Will Not Answer

Professor Norman Finkelstein is widely recognized as a controversial critic of the "Holocaust Industry," Israeli policies and actions against the Palestinians, and the cynical exploitation of Jewish suffering for the profit of those who indulge themselves with it. There is no doubt that he is an honorable, courageous man who has been willing to risk his career and most everything else in order to say what he thinks. I believe that what he thinks is of the greatest importance. That's one side of the story.

The other side, ironically, is that he appears to be fearful of challenging the story that is the cornerstone of all he talks about, the allegation that during WWII the Germans used weapons of mass destruction ("gas chambers"), particularly at Auschwitz, to murder maybe a million innocent, unarmed civilians. It is the Auschwitz gas-chamber tales that morally justify forwarding the idea of the "unique monstrosity" of the Germans. It is those tales that were exploited to morally justify the invasion and conquest of Arab land in Palestine by European Jews, and continues to be used to morally justify the U.S. alliance with Israel against the Palestinians.

As Richard Cohen has it in The Washington Post, "The greatest mistake Israel could make at the moment is to forget that Israel itself is a mistake." http://www.washington post.com/ wp-dyn/ content/article/2006/07/17/AR2006071 701154.html . If you agree, ask yourself how such a terrible mistake could have been made, and why the Americans participated in the mistake and how, after more than half a century, we remain committed to the mistake. It was, fundamentally, a moral issue. Yet how do we justify it morally? The answer in brief? The Auschwitz gas-chamber allegations.

On 04 February I asked Professor Deborah Lipstadt of Emory U. and author of *Denying the Holocaust: The Growing Assault on Truth and Memory*, if she could provide "the name of one person, with proof, who had been killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz." I did not expect her to respond. So I copied "The Lipstadt Question" to her peers in the history and journalism departments of Emory U., the U. of Georgia, and to the campus and off-campus press there. Following Lipstadt's example, none tried to answer the question.

Professor Finkelstein, the great "taboo breaker," is caught up in the same struggle, the same taboo, as the Deborah Lipstadts and the academic establishment in general. He cannot bring himself to address revisionist arguments which arguably demonstrate that the German gas-chamber allegation is the first great WMD fraud orchestrated by the U.S. Government and its allies, Iraq being a poor second. Finkelstein recently wrote a moving tribute to Raul Hilberg, the author of *The Destruction of the European Jews*, who he believes understood the gas-chamber question. To get the other side of the Hilberg gas-chamber beliefs, see Juergen Graf's *The Giant with Feet of Clay* http://www.vho.org/GB/Books/Giant/. It would be good if Professor Finkelstein

would address this book, because it goes to the heart of the Hilberg / gas-chamber / Finkelstein conundrum.

Last year I wrote Professor Finkelstein himself to ask if his very independent mother, herself a survivor of the German camps, had told him that she had seen "gas chambers" with her own eyes. He did not respond. I have since written Professor Finkelstein asking if he could provide "the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz." He did not reply.

So we have a nice irony here. Finkelstein is an authority on the moral and political corruption of the Holocaust Industry, but can't seem to get it together to investigate the story that morally justifies the existence of that Industry – the rumor that Germans used homicidal "gas chambers" to kill hundreds of thousands and maybe "millions" of innocent, unarmed civilians during WWII. The rumor that, as Richard Cohen has it, morally justified the "mistake" that is Israel, a mistake that has helped bring about more than half a century of tragedy and murder in and around Israel – largely paid for, and still being paid for, by the U.S. Congress.

I would ask Professor Finkelstein one more time: "One" person, with proof – one out of a "million"! Is that too much to ask? And I would suggest to those who teach and study journalism at U. Missouri School of Journalism: Ask the question.

Just ask it.

Bradley Smith
Desk: 209 682 5327

Note to Editor: This letter was copied to academics at U. Missouri-Columbia in History, German, and particularly to faculty in the Missouri School of Journalism and to off-campus press. It's about time, I should think, that those who teach at such institutions begin to suggest to their students that they ask The Lipstadt Question, or consider not reporting on any story whatever that pretends to deal with Auschwitz, gas chambers, or the Holocaust generally. It is not the responsibility of Journalism Schools to protect the taboo that protects, in turn, Professor Finkelstein's Holocaust Industry.

[Ken Meyercord followed up with this letter to Prof. Finkelstein.]

12 March 2008

To: Prof. Norman Finkelstein:

I have been wondering for some time now about your views on so-called holocaust denial and so was delighted to find your essay "Islamophobia and Holocaust Denial" on your website. I was disappointed, however, to hear you sounding much like Deborah Lipstadt (or Alan Dershowitz!): "no rational person", no "serious persons", the "obvious truth". Apparently, I am neither rational nor serious.

In hopes of convincing you that those who question the orthodox holocaust story are indeed rational and serious, let me cite one example. We all know about the gas chamber at the German concentration camp at Dachau. Eyewitnesses described how the gassing took place, as did a US Army documentary, a film which figured prominently in the Nuremburg Trials and helped condemn a number of Germans to death. The gas chamber shown to tourists is a room about 20 feet by 20 feet with a ceiling 7 ½ feet high. Shower heads connected to no pipes are embedded in the ceiling.

Problem is a US Congressional Delegation visited Dachau two days after its liberation and described the gas chamber as having a ceiling 10 feet high. Moreover, they said the shower fixtures were brass, not the sheet-metal showerheads seen in the ceiling today. Seems like somebody built themselves a gas chamber, only it wasn't the Germans. The Dachau Museum admits that no one was ever gassed at Dachau (despite the eyewitness accounts!).

Unfortunately, they don't go on to explain that no one was gassed there because the gas chamber didn't even exist when the Germans were in control of the camp (By the by, did you know that German POWs and repatriates were confined in Dachau as late as 1964?).

I have done a fair amount of reading on the holocaust issue and find it a fascinating topic, with many erudite and persuasive people propounding the revisionist point of view (no extermination plan, no gas chambers, less than 6 million dead). The video "One Third of the Holocaust" (available on the Internet at www.onethirdoftheholocaust.com) , convinced me that the so-called Operation Reinhardt Death Camps were in fact transit camps. Essays on Auschwitz convinced me that there were no gas chambers at that camp.

You speak of a "vast amount of evidence". Such as what? The gas chamber story is based almost exclusively on eyewitness accounts (It's instructive to consider that there have been more eyewitness accounts of alien abductions than of Nazi gassings). The lack of documentation for any extermination plan is explained away by holocaust believers with the assertion that the Nazis were so ashamed of themselves they just

whispered the plan amongst themselves. How believable is that? It's not easy wiping 6 million people off the face of the earth without leaving some paper trail.

As to the number killed, as with most atrocity stories the estimates vary widely, even amongst holocaust believers (For 40 years the Auschwitz Museum held that 4 million had been killed there, then revised the figure down to 1 ½ million, not exactly a "rounding off").

I think it would be prudent of you to reflect on the ramifications if the holocaust revisionists are right. Wouldn't be particularly good for the Jews, would it, especially as they are seen as the primary defenders of the myth, just as Jews are viewed in the popular mind as the primary defenders of Israel. Is it wise for Jews, or any caring person, to leave the truth in the hands of Aryan supremacists, Neo-Nazis, and anti-Semites? Wouldn't it be better to get this all out in the open now when anti-Semitism is a negligible factor in American society rather than in hard times (for instance, after our policy in the Middle East has gone south on us and it's not a question of $5 a gallon gasoline but no gasoline at any price), which is after all when Jews have traditionally had to worry?

The only way to know whether the revisionists are right is to listen to what they have to say. To hear them in person is about as likely as hearing Norman Finkelstein speaking at the Harvard Law School, and for much the same reasons. Today, those of us who maintain that the holocaust myth isn't the brainchild of conniving, lying Jews but the offspring of wartime propaganda might prevail (see Samuel Crowell's excellent monographs on www.codoh.com); once the Gentiles have gotten out their torches and pitchforks, no chance.

That's why I call for an open debate on the holocaust as soon as possible, preferably sponsored by B'nai B'rith.

Professor Finkelstein Responds to Ken Meyercord.

To: Ken Meyercord:
Not interested.
Norman Finkelstein

Saturday, 08 March 2008

Ask a Librarian at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

It occurred to me yesterday to contact the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum and ask The Lipstadt Question. To go directly to the horse's mouth. That of the Museum -- not that of Professor Lipstadt.

On the USHMM Website I am given the opportunity to ASK A LIBRARIAN.

"Welcome to the Virtual Reference Desk, a service provided by the Library at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. This service is intended to help you find information concerning the Holocaust that is not available in your local library."

Okay! This could prove to be very helpful. I filled out the requisite form and put my question: "Please provide the name of one person, with proof, who was killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz."

So there we are. The Virtual Librarian cautions me to not expect an immediate answer, but suggests that I will hear from her by 22 March. That's reasonable. Meanwhile, I'll continue putting The Lipstadt Question to those who teach history, journalism, German, and Jewish Studies on our university campuses.

At this point I decided to pause, look around, and catch my breath. The more I looked for stories to address with The Lipstadt Question, the more I found. There appears to be no end to it. The opportunities for using the original letters as drafts for op-ed pieces were there, both for the campus and off-campus press. There was the issue of radio, though I am not enthusiastic about it any longer. And then there were other opportunities, but I have decided against revealing them here, as I noted earlier on.

Even this morning, while I was working on this lead, I got two new ideas that could be very effective, one involving one of the most important campuses in America. I think I am at the beginning of a roll here. I have thought that before. Sometimes I was, sometimes I wasn't. None, however, was so simple conceptually as this one: "Please provide the name, with proof, of one person killed in a gas chamber at Auschwitz."

And then there is the question of "Will They, or Won't They?" Answer The Lipstadt Question, that is. I don't know. The work is to ensure that "they" will, and then we will have a whole new ballgame. But will they? The work is to see that "they" in fact will. Their work is to see that I fail. It's a contest, a game, but one with very high stakes. I'm well into the game. I'll play it as best I can, and we will see who "wins." If I win, it will be a win for everyone, including those who believe, who fear, that it would be a terrible loss.

DAVID IRVING RELATES THE STORY OF HIS APPEARANCE ON DUBLIN RADIO WITH DEBORAH LIPSTADT

This is the entry for 09 March in Irving's "A Radical's Diary." Irving used to publish it as a sophisticated "newsletter," but now it appears only online—another sign of how the Internet is affecting media and revisionism. I think Irving and I are the only two in our disorganized camp who work autobiographically. Ernst Zuendel can be included here too, but he is not so interested in the form itself as we are.

My own work does not compare to what Irving does with his "Diary." Irving is more productive than I am – he once noted that one has to be "born" into keeping a journal – and he moves through and reports on a world that I have no access to, either intellectually or socially. Nevertheless, we share an interest in the personally revealing form of the journal.

09 March 2008

From eleven a.m. a hilarious half-hour live radio interview with Karen Coleman, for her *Newstalk* programme in Dublin; after a while she brought in Deborah Lipstadt, who was delivering two lectures, she said, in Hong Kong. After the scholar traded routine insults with me, I got in some good right-hooks, about the packaged Holocaust and its marketing. (Coleman interjected that the "Holocaust" was only Jewish. I murmured that the citizens of Dresden might well be aggrieved to hear that, and that the *whole war* was a Holocaust regardless of nationality or religion.)

Did I think that National Socialism had been a good thing, she asked toward the second half? I replied that it was a very interesting question but one whose answer deserved far more time than she was going to allow me in the remaining minutes. I said up to 1937, perhaps, but they became derailed in 1938 with the Night of Broken Glass. I had not answered her question, pressed Karen, and I laughed out loud and agreed.

Yes, we had Hitler's example to thank for motorways like the magnificent M1 freeway from Dublin to Belfast, and we must never forget that his National Socialism gave mothers their true value, or how they emphasized the importance of family life. In far away Hong Kong, Lipstadt went ballistic; she reminded the listeners that in 1935 the Nazis passed the Nuremberg Laws excluding the Jews from public life. (Her whole life centres around her race, not of course that she can be labeled a "racist".)

On the balance-arms of history, I suggested, we had to weigh the good things against the atrocities the Nazis committed. A citizen in Nagasaki, or Hiroshima, or Dresden might well feel the Allies had at times also acted atrociously.

A lot of folks around the world might even rate the Nuremberg Laws as a positive achievement, I might have added: the tormented residents of the Gaza Strip, for example, or those in the Palestinian "refugee camps" that still exist sixty years after they began their tragic existence; or the ordinary Russians who have been fleeced out of billions more recently by the "oligarchs". The Jews themselves have created six million reasons for anti-Semitism in the last century.

The public view of Nazis was however universally grim, suggested Karen Coleman. A flash of mischievous genius occurred to me: "Am I mistaken in recalling," I teased her, "that your own wartime president, Éamon de Valera, went to the German legation and signed the book of condolences on the death of Adolf Hitler?" Those were bad times, agreed Karen. No, I replied, it shows how political correctness shifts our view of history.

Lipstadt was furious at having to debate with me, though Karen Coleman said in introducing her that Lipstadt had declared that there could be no question of a debate. The American scholar ranted on and on, using below-the-line phrases like rubbish, silly, and much more, and I let her. In fact I pre-emptively added *antisemite* and *racist* to her list of charges against me.

Lipstadt quoted John Lukács ("another Jew!" I interrupted her) whose book in England I had delayed for a year by threat of libel action, she said.

I pointed out that I had read this Hungarian-born writer's US edition, it contained complete lies about me, e.g. accusing me of having invented quotations, and having stolen documents from archives, and I had written a warning letter advising him to remove the lies before publishing within the UK jurisdiction which he, well advised, then did.

"I did him a favour," I suggested. Lipstadt snarled again that I should not be allowed to debate, and I should never be invited. She did the radio-interview equivalent of sweeping all the chess pieces off the board in a tantrum. Tee-hee. Somebody at *Newstalk* is going to get stick over this.

AFTERWARDS, an Irish listener emails:

"I was surprised to find they had Lipstadt on the show. Karen Coleman started out with the argument-by-intimidation method, 'You can't possibly believe … etc.', which you countered perfectly by again being reasonable and factual. Your calm manner disarms your opponents very effectively; it leaves them floundering. Ms Coleman calmed down and behaved reasonably fairly, I thought, after the initial few minutes. Again, you won hands down. Your listeners will have heard Lipstadt's claims over and over again, but most of them will never have heard you or the case that you make. Now they know that there is such a case, and that it is a powerful one.

"Lipstadt sounded very arrogant. No wonder she was never called to the stand in the court case. Her mouthy manner contrasted to her detriment with your reasonable tone. The Dachau point, and the fact that there are 'eye-witnesses' of Dachau's gas chambers [*where even the cowardly German Government makes plain there never were any*] as an extermination camp, you made very effectively. Lipstadt's evasion of this issue was obvious. It seemed evident to me that Karen Coleman was surprised by the strength of your arguments and your command of the facts, and accordingly became less hostile as the programme progressed. I imagine that the same effect will have been had on most of her listeners.

"At the end of the programme, just before 1 pm, Ms Coleman said 'We have had a huge number of responses to some of the items on the programme. I am sorry that we haven't had time to give them'.

"Interesting."

IN THE NEWS

Looks like German kids are getting tired of the Holocaust, Holocaust, Holocaust (Holocaust?). Dr. Benedikt Haller, the German Foreign Ministry official who serves as special representative for relations with Jewish organizations and issues relating to anti-Semitism, is quoted as saying, "German children tend to show Holocaust fatigue."

The remarks came just a day before the official opening in Berlin of the office of the Task Force on International Cooperation on Holocaust Education Remembrance and Research. The organization, which was conceived a decade ago and has thus far operated informally, will comprise 25 countries around the world, including EU states, the US, Argentina and Israel.

Haller suggested that in their zeal to teach the story of the Holocaust, some teachers have "overdone" it. He made his frank statements after noting the "tremendous amount" of Holocaust literature and research in Germany which, he said, he has long ago given up trying to keep up with.

He cited a German newspaper caricature published on the 60th anniversary of Hitler's rise to power that depicted a German in a bookstore, surrounded, literally saturated with books about the Holocaust. The official's remarks were later criticized by American educators as "inappropriate."

Researchers at the former Nazi Sachsenhausen concentration camp have finished compiling a list of nearly 12,000 Germans who died there during its use as an internment camp by the Soviets after World War II.

Soviet secret police used the camp just north of Berlin to imprison many Nazis as well as critics of the Soviet occupation of eastern Germany after the defeat of Adolf Hitler's regime. In all, an estimated 60,000 people were sent to "Special Camp No. 1" in 1945-50.

Over the past two years, researchers at Sachsenhausen have pored over reams of files provided by the Russian government. By cross-referencing names with death certificates, camp books and other administrative records, they put together a list of 11,890 people who died, a number in line with previous estimates. They said they determined the major cause of death was tuberculosis and other illnesses, with hunger contributing to the deaths.

"Famine was a factor in deaths all over Soviet territory," memorial director Guenter Morsch said. "This supports the hypothesis that the deaths were a result of famine. There was no order from Moscow to kill these prisoners."

The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Dr. Fredrick Toben, founder of the Adelaide Institute in Australia, has accused two Jewish federal justices in Australia of "propagating the Jewish Holocaust" to "protect an historical lie." He made his accusations against Justices Alan Goldberg and Stephen Rothman in a submission to the Federal Court in February.

The Sydney court is hearing a long-running case over Holocaust denial material Toben appears to continue to publish on the institute's Web site. Toben was ordered by the Federal Court in 2002 to purge the material from the site of his institute, which is widely considered to be anti-Semitic. He is facing possible contempt charges for suggesting that Goldberg and Rothman's participation in his case "gives rise for concern that any kind of justice can emerge from proceedings that directly impact on a contentious interpretation of an historical event."

Jeremy Jones, a past president of the Executive Council of Australian Jewry, has continued to pursue Toben through the courts.

The case was adjourned until April. Toben, a native of Germany, was imprisoned in his homeland for seven months in 1999 for publishing revisionist material on his Web site.

A Barcelona court has sentenced Pedro Varela, the proprietor of the 'Libreria de Barcelona' bookshop, to seven months prison for the crime of 'justifying the Holocaust' but found him not guilty of inciting hatred and racial discrimination.

The Appeal court therefore partially allowed the appeal against the five year prison sentence handed down by the Barcelona Third Criminal Court in 1998. The judgment reflects what the Spanish constitutional court decreed: that it is not criminal to question/deny genocide. The court also dismissed the allegations against Varela that he had been motivated to incite racial, anti-Semitic, ideological or religious hatred.

Lithuania is investigating a former chairman of Yad Vashem on suspicion that he murdered civilians during the Holocaust. Yitzhak Arad, a noted historian and partisan fighter who served 21 years as the chairman of Israel's national Holocaust museum, is suspected by Lithuanian prosecutors of being involved in the wartime killing of Lithuanian civilians. The issue came to light when Lithuanian authorities sought to question Arad, a request Israel has refused.

On Wednesday, the current chairman of Yad Vashem, Avner Shalev, delivered a written protest of the matter to visiting Lithuanian Foreign Minister Petras Vaitiekunas. Shalev urged the minister to bring the matter to a speedy resolution.

"It is clear that initiating criminal proceedings into Dr. Arad's involvement in Lithuanian partisan activity during World War II is tantamount to a call for an investigation into all partisan activity," Shalev wrote. "Any attempt to equate those actions with illegal activities, thereby defining them as criminal, is a dangerous perversion of the events that occurred in Lithuania during the war."

UPDATE ON HOFFMAN'S PROGRESS ON HIS FORTHCOMING BOOK, *JUDAISM DISCOVERED*

It is gratifying that people are clamoring for my book, *Judaism Discovered.* In some cases the clamor is not completely gratifying however, since some donors are beginning to wonder if I will ever finish it. There is some growing annoyance and irritability along those lines.

Donations to the project have sunk to near zero, and because I have necessarily neglected production of our Revisionist History newsletter for several months in favor of work on the book, those subscribers are annoyed, and income in general to our parent enterprise, Independent History and Research, is down markedly.

However, as any of my friends and family members can tell you, I am not infallible. Far from it. And while the book is mostly finished (I have read the entire manuscript over once; it needs some tinkering and a bit of additional material; then a final proof-read and the indexing), at this point it demands painstaking inspection of far in excess of one quarter million words, for errors in spelling and more importantly, in grammar, syntax, context and placement.

I can be a hero to those who want the book in their hands as soon as possible, by performing this work in cursory fashion at high speed, or I can do the checking with great care, as it should be done. It's a case of earning human respect and disgrace in the eyes of God, or fulfilling the mandate I've been given. I apologize for seeming to be dramatic, but that's the magnitude in which I view this

project which has taken more than seven years to research and nearly a year to write.

In the past my forecasts for completion have all been wrong. (Last summer Jeff Rense asked to schedule an interview as soon as the book was finished; I made an appointment for September. I told you I was fallible!) I should hesitate to venture a guess now, but I will go out on a limb and say that, barring any additional harassment and obstacles--and there have been plenty thus far, unfortunately, since the evil one never rests-- I will finish by the end of this month or early April, and the books would be printed in May or early June and then an extra week must be allowed for them to arrive at our office by truck.

Trouble has befallen us of late: the starter on our car went out and we couldn't fix it immediately, which caused damage to the flex plate (fly wheel). We got the starter fixed but the flex plate repair entails pulling out the transmission. At present we're renting a car. Other "games" are being played as well, patently intended to obstruct the book or dissuade this writer from its completion.

Yet, God is with us. Yesterday I obtained powerful new material on the Sanhedrin's kangaroo trial of Jesus, which has supplemented our section on the "Talmud and Jesus."

Life IS struggle, and we happily soldier on, grateful for the privilege of accomplishing this imperative work by the grace of the Almighty, and through the continuing interest and kindness of truth seekers like you.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Hoffman II
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Idaho 83816 USA

24 Hour Revisionist News Bureau:
HoffmanWire-subscribe@topica.com

When I read this send from Mike Hoffman I could not help but reflect on the fact that he is working on a book that he is behind schedule with. I'm working on a film that I am behind schedule with. He worries that some of his supporters may lose faith in him, as do I. We even share the car problem, except that mine is not a single part, but "el animal entero."

And so it goes.

OTHER STUFF

One late night I was channel surfing the television when I came across Glen Beck interviewing Harvard U. lawyer Alan Dershowitz. This is a guy who it is easy to love to hate. Finkelstein has made mincemeat of him but Dershowitz goes about his business. It doesn't help that physically he appears to be a very unattractive guy.

This was the first time I had ever watched him "live." I found myself thinking that he has a good smile. That he was coming across as a decent, interesting fellow. I couldn't help it. I found myself kinda liking him.

Still, way back in the early 90s there was to be a debate at the U. of Texas about running one of my revisionist advertisements in the *Daily Texan.* I flew to Austin to participate in the debate. David Cole went along as cameraman. We stayed overnight in a motel and when we walked onto campus the next morning we found a front-page story in the *Daily Texan* by Alan Dershowitz labeling me as a "known anti-Black racist."

Because I had never written on that subject, and because I was not what he said I was, I have always found it easy to dismiss Dershowitz and find him to be an annoying personality. So I was surprised to find that for a few minutes on the Glen Beck show, he appeared to be a human being. You never know.

The Southern Poverty Law Center is one of the headquarters for tracking "hate" on and off the Internet. I had some reason to go to the site and there I found that CODOH is not listed among their collection of "hate" sites. It caused me to recall that I have discovered that to be a fact on a number of Web pages where "denial," racialist, and anti-Semitic organizations are listed as "hate" organizations. CODOH appears to be disappearing from these lists one by one.

The Armenian "genocide" is increasingly in the news. Even Deborah Lipstadt is encouraging it to be recognized as such. I have not looked into the matter in any substantial way. Did the Turks try to "exterminate" the entire Armenian people? Don't know, so I will remain without an opinion on the matter.

When I was a child growing up in South Central Los Angeles there was an Armenian family living three doors up from us in a little frame house painted brown that was common for our neighborhood. The Boajins were a grandmother, her son Art and his wife Peggy, and their son and daughter, Martin and Cora. And there was Uncle Haig, if that spelling is right. I never learned the grandmother's name.

But she had an interesting story. She had escaped from the Turks riding in a stage coach. That's all I was ever to know about the role she played as a victim in the genocide of the Armenians. I

heard the tale a number of times. This was in the 1930s. The Turks had been a real problem for the Armenians where the grandmother had lived, but it was never suggested in any way that the Turks had wanted to kill every Armenian – to wipe them out. I heard the adults talking among themselves and to my own parents and others on the block, but extermination of the Armenian population of Turkey, was never raised. In fact the story was usually told with smiles, as if it were an amusing story.

The Boajins were among the best-liked families on our block. There were a number of reasons for this, particularly among the kids. The grandmother raised chickens in the back yard and would kill two or three every Saturday morning to cook. There was a tree stump there and if I was on time I would be allowed to lay the chicken on its side and use a hatchet to cut off its head. It was a little creepy, but interesting too to see how the headless carcass would flop around in the dirt, trying to right itself until it died. My mother thought it disgusting when I reported these events, I was ten, eleven years old maybe, but she didn't forbid me to take part.

In any event, the Armenian "genocide" was represented by the Boajins as the "escape" at night of Grandmother Boajin in a stage coach, and that was it.

A number of fellows imprisoned for such things as armed robbery, rape, drug dealing, and the other assorted felonies occasionally ask me to send them *Smith's Report.* Usually I put them on the list. I don't want to mention any names here but I have been notified that one prisoner has been refused access to *Smith's Report* because, as the authorities have notified me, it is:

" … dangerously inflammatory in that it advocates or encourages riot, insurrection, disruption of the institution, violation of department or institutional rules, the isolation [sic] of which would present a serious threat to the security, order or rehabilitative objectives of the institution or the safety of any person."

Well, I see why it would be prohibited. Who wants that kind of stuff circulating among imprisoned felons? I suppose in Germany they have similar views toward this *Report* and that is why it was not delivered to Ernst or Germar.

The Lipstadt Question is going to take up most of my time for the foreseeable future. Several gambits are in the works, and among the first is a direct contact with an academic recognized as one of the leading intellectuals in America. This was an idea given to me by a third party, one I initially rejected, but which I have come to see as a sound idea.

I've had to step back a bit and understand that there are more opportunities for the project than I can possibly handle in an organized way. Over the last 30 days there were events at Bernard College, Colorado State, Erskine College, New York University, U. Nevada at Las Vegas, Rhode Island U. at Kingston, West Texas A&M – and the list goes on – where I could have jumped in. I could not handle all those stories, but choose do fewer and do them well.

Last night I had a restless seven hours full of the kind of inconsequential dreamings that make you wonder why the brain would bother with expressing them at all. Early this morning I woke from a dream where I was told to find out how many references there are in our media to the "gas chambers of Auschwitz." While awake these past weeks, it had not occurred to thought to wonder.

When I got up I googled "gas chambers at Auschwitz" and discovered that via Google alone there are 370,000 references to those contraptions. Three hundred seventy thousand! And yet we do not have the name of "one person, with proof" who was killed with such a weapon? I think we are on to something here.

What do you think?

Bradley

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